THERE MADE THE SAME SAME WINDLESS A PARTY MADE WAS

PARIS

Steady Advance of the Germans on Lyons.

Fighting Between Detachments of Both Armies at Numerous Points.

Prussian Repulse at Gisors and Retreat.

Epernay, Epernon, Tonry and Other Places Evacuated by Them.

UPRISING IN THE VOSGES.

Arrival of Garibaldi in France.

Paris to be Bombarded from All the Batteries Simultaneously.

fairs in the Capital.

The Herafd Special Report of Af-

The Defences Stronger than Ever.

of Public Spirit.

Alternate Elation and Depression

SOCIALIST ACITATORS ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Napoleon Repudiates the Recent Manifesto.

Bismarck's Opinion of the French Republic.

IT IS NOT DANGEROUS TO GERMANY.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Eperany Evacuated-Bloody Work of the Turcos-Steady Advance upon Lyons-Germans Working Towards Neu Brisach-Fighting Near Laon and Gisors-Great Uprising in the Vosges-The Constituent Assembly-General Items.

Tours, Oct. 7, 1870,

A despatch from Chartres, dated yesterday, states that Epernay had been evacuated by the Prusslans. who are retreating.

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

A telegram from Marseilles, dated to-day, report that Garibaldi has arrived at that city from Italy. THE TURCOS AT WORK.

MA despatch from Montargis, dated on Wednesday last, reports that a Prussian post at Bondarcy, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by the

PRUSSIANS ADVANCING STEADILY UPON LYONS. Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the east and southeast of France on their march to Lyons. GERMANS MOVING TOWARDS NEU-BRISACH.

General Cambriele reports to the Minister of War from Epinal on the 6th that the enemy are going towards Neu-Brisach. There was skirmishing on the previous day, but without serious result. The vitlages about Epinal are filled with troops.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN LAON AND BRUYERES. The Prefect of Epinal relegraphs-at midnight of the 6th-to the Minister of the Interior that a combat took place yesterday between the towns of Laon and Bruyères against eight to ten thousand Prassians, supported by artillery. The French troops, who were aided by the National Guards, held ther

PRUSSIAN REPULSE AT GISORS. A telegram from Rouen says that the Prussians a Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gisors of two thousand men. Telegraphic commumeation with that point is interrupted, and also to

GREAT EPHISING IN THE VOSCOR The journals say there is a general uprising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are aroused. Francs-tireurs are mail the passes, and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their convoys an I catting their communications and roads.

NATIONAL GUARDS RISING BY MASSE. A despatch from Evreux shows great enthusium on the part of the National Guards, who are rising en masse to resist Prussian requisitions.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PRENCH. The Pontifical Zouaves, who are to come to Tours, will form a complete corps of 5,000 or 5,000 men and officers.

Ten thousand Italian volunteers have arrived at GENERAL URRICH'S CAPITULATION APPROVED.

The capitulation of General Unrich is fully approved by the government here. Notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, the General is free from all reproach and is in full accord with the gov-NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

A circular issued from the Ministry yesterday nxes the number of deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 753, instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1859, be re-MILITARY COURTS.

A circular from the Ministry enjoins the generals to at once prepare for the organization of courts martial to insure discipline. GENERAL ITEMS. General La Motteronge, the commander of the

army of the Loire, has arrived here. Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

The Pontifical Zounves, 500 strong, arrived at Tours to-day and will enter the French service. The troops have all left here (October 6). Their

movements are kept secret. The Bombardment of Paris to be General-Efforts to Cut Off the Water Supply-French Successes-Operations of German Detach-

-Movements on the Rhine-An Aerial Combat-Several War Notes. LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870. A telegram from Versatiles, dated on the 6th, via erlin to-day, states that nothing important trans-

THE GREAT GUN FOR FORT D'IVEY.

pired before Paris Wednesday or Thursday. The great goa for Fort delvry, on the south of Paris, is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometers, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

THE EOMBARDMENT TO BE GENERAL The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment the arrangements are perfected.
TRYING TO OUT OFF THE PARIS WATER SUPPLY.

The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between the Canal de L'Ourg and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth corps and on the left the Tweifth corps. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the Canal de L'Ourg into La Moree river. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussans succeed in their design one source of the water supply of the besleged will be cut off.

NEW PHASE OF THE WAR, The New York HERALD correspondent at Berlin writes from that city, under date of the 5th inst. that by the fall of Toul and Strasbourg, and the uninterrupted communications between Pont-a-Monsser and army headquarters the war has assumed a

PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. Henceforth the Prussan tactics will be to pay no stention to fortifications, but to march direct upon the large cities and invest them. This applies especially to operations against Lyons, three divisions having left Strasbourg, also the reserves of the Third army corps and the South German reserves. for this campaign. The commander has directed the speedy reduction of all the principal French cities in advance of Lyons, as the German forces cannot be hindered by the hostile demonstrations of the French. The correctness of this plan was de-monstrated by the taking of Orleans and the occupying, almost without resistance, of the principal points for a circuit of eighty miles around Paris. Similar proceedings are expected from the reserves of the First North German army, now in great strength at Chalons and Solesons. Rouen will be occupied, thus gaining the key to all important towns in Northern and Eastern Francé.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN EURE-ET-LOIRE. A despatch from Vendome, in the department of Lorre-et-Cher, dated at six o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence:-

Toury and the neighboring villages in the department of Eure-et-Loire. 'The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The road between this place (Vendome) and Toury is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France.

OPERATIONS OF GERMAN DETACHMENTS. The Fourth Prussian cavalry are scouring the ountry toward the Loire. They drove 1,500 Mobiles out of Montfort Lamaury.

The Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. They we e vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the Nationals. The captors of Toni have been charged with the

duty of taking Soissons. The Prussians have scoured the provinces of Mame, Orleans and Picardy, without finding any

traces of the new French levies. Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 3,000 at Rambouil-

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Tours (1) numbered 1,590, and not 500, as at first reported. A despatch from Bonneval, in the Department of Euro-et-Loire, dated Thursday evening, 6th, says the enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours, and are apparently falling back on Etampes. ARTILLERY DUEL AT METZ.

A despatch from Saarbruck, dated the 5th inst., and telegraphed from Berlin to-day reports that the Prussians have opened their heavy batteries on Steloy, the northern defence of Metz. The French replied with spuit, and the cannonade lasted two nours. The result is unknown, but it was probably operations on the rhine.

The French fortresses of Belfort, Schelestadt and Neu Bretaach are to be attacked at once. The Prussians have evacuated Mulhonse, marching toward Altkirch.

The Nouvelles du Jour, a Belgian paper, has an

ingenious, but doubliess imaginary, account of an aerial combat between Felix Tournachon Nadar, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut. The former came off victoriously. GERMAN LOSSES BEFORE STRASBOURG.

A despatch from Strasbourg dated yesterday says that General Ollech, the Governor of Coblentz, has been transferred to that city. General von Werden, the Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers lost, from the 21st of Sep-

tember to the capitulation of the place, th rty killed mans lost 906, killed and wounded, including 113 officers. The besieging force is now moving towards Paris.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM. A telegram from Brussels states that the Belgium Echo says there is great activity everywhere to protect the frontier. The siege of Mezières and Rocrov. French fordifications near the Belgian border, by the Prussians is thought to be the motive for these pre-

JEWISH SOLDIERS REFORE METZ CELEBRATING THEIR

PEASTS. The HERALD correspondent, writing from Berlin, says:-To-day is the Jewish feast of the Tabernacies A letter from a Prussian Jewish soldier before Metz to his relatives here gives particulars of the curious preparations his co-religionists in the German army are making for the celebration of Kippur. writes:- "Many of us have joined gether for the purpose of observing the day. We number 1,174 men. We have received a thora from General Thorn, and, please God and Bazaine, leaving us unmolested, worship will be held in the open field. We shall look strange enough, praying in our uniforms and cloaks. Our

prevent an incursion of the enemy. SEVERAL WAR NOTES. The Paris Moniteur exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance and a more vigorous resistance

Christian comrades will stand guard over us to

to the Prussian raids. The Masonic fraternity of England have contributed £75,000 sterling for the redel of the families of the German soldiers.

General Branchitsck has been appointed Military Governor at Versuilles. The Bavarians about Bitche, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden buts instead of tents.

Beige assert that there is a complete underground communication to Paris and Tours. The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter and are ois-

Both the Cologne Gazette and the Independance

posed to press the slege of Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Honoring Strasbourg-Situation at the Tuilcries-Consternation Over Defent-Talers at Work-The Dangerons Elements-Shooting Cowards-The Surrender of Strasbourg-Burnside in Paris-IIIs Mission-Strength of Paris-Minister Washburne-Hoisting LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

By a special favor I have received letters from Paris to the date of October 4. Your special correspondent in the beleaguered city writes:-PARIS, Oct. 3, 1870.

I entered Paris on Saturday, the 17th of Septem. ber, by the very tast train watch went into the city from the outside world. The entree of the passengers was closely observed and all actions scruti-HONORING STRASBOURG.

On Saturday an interesting scene was enacted before the statue of Strasbourg, now named the Statue de Resistance, in honor of the heroic defence of the fortress made by General Unrich and the brave garrison under his command. Great numbers of soldiers, civilians and females gathered in the open space in front of the statue, offering decorations and in other ways demonstrating their admiration of Strasbourg. A description of the scene is impossible; but what I have said of it will convey the best idea of what Paris is at the present mo-

AT THE TUILERIES AND CRAMPS ELYSEES Nothing can be more interesting to the observer than the present appearance of the city. The Tule-ries has lost its grandeur and magnificence and has become nothing more than a compressed, crowded camp. Entering opposite the Hotel Maurice, I note large numbers of horses tied up in long lines, eating out of canvas bags. Tents are spread out and wagons stand loaded with military stores, hay, straw and other articles belonging to the government. Solline what was formerly the private road of the Emperor, in the garden of the Tuileries, but what is now a highway of the republic. The Champs Ely-sées presents the same warlike appearance. Indeed the paraphernalia of war is to be seen everywhere

and at all times.
A SPASM OF OLD PARIS. Yesterday, for the first time since the siege began, the city looked something like in the old days. All Paris was out upon the streets. But the spasm was only of short duration, and at this writing everything is dull and listless. All places of amuse ments are closed—the theatres, gardens—every-thing in short but the cales and shops, and these still thrive, with prices everywhere up and still advancing. The hotels, however, are impoverished

CONSCERNATION OVER DEFEAT. The engagement at Mendon on the 30th ult. created consternation anew throughout the city, for it undoubtedly ended in the complete defeat of the French, who confidently anticipated the dislodgmen of the Prussians from the positions they occupy and were beginning to entrench. The very flower of the the repulse of the men now seems to render hopeless of success all future offensive movements.

Since the 20th of September we have had many exciting scenes in Paris, although nothing has occurred of real importance. On two occasions night encounters have taken place between organized gangs of ruffians and the military guard patrolling persons on the streets, although the latter are few, as no person goes out at night unless obliged to. The truth is that the lower classes are no better off or more orderly under the new republic than they were formerly. As they are unemployed they are entitled to draw rations; but even this right they do not often avail themselves of, preferring, as formerly, to rob or starve.

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENTS. Notwithstanding these robberies the dangerous elements may be reported as comparatively still. It is evident, however, that there is a good deal of agitation under the surface, which may break out into a terrible convulsion should further reverses attend the French arms or should the storming of the city become maminent.

SHOOTING COWARDS AND INSUBORDINATES. Twenty men who acted in a cowardly manner in the first engagement outside the walls of the city were shot lour days ago. This is believed to be a useful mode of suppressing the growing spirit of disobedience and insubordination which is being manifested by the regular soldiers and by the Cardes

Yesterday was a most eventful day in Paris. The surrender of Strasbourg and foal was first made known about noon and occasioned immense agitation in the city, Troops lined the public thorough fares ready, in case of tumuit, to disperse the crowd. Dismay and dissatisfaction were depicted on the countenances of the citizens, who never imagined for a moment that the fall of Strasbourg would take place at so early a date.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON A DIPLOMATIC MISSION. General Ambrese E. Burnside, accompanied by Paul Forbes, entered the French lines yesterday, bearing a flag of truce from the Prussian headquar ters at Versailles, and charged with a letter from Count Bismarck to Jules Favre concerning communication between the French and Prussian lines. The object of the mission is unknown, but it is cene rally believed that the intention is to depress the the spirits of the Parisians by letting them know the real state of affairs in France.

On their arrival in Paris General Euroside and Mr. Porbes went to the American Legation and afterwards had an interview with Jules Favre, who called at the legation to see them. These communications with the outside world have a marked effect upon the Parisian public, which is so easily depressed

THE STRENGTH OF PARIS. It is certainly the case that Paris grows daily stronger and better prepared for defence. General Euruside deciared that the fortifications are of the most formidable character he ever saw. The Prusbuild redoubts in the face of the bastions, but faued in consequence of the fire from the great ouns on the ramparts, electric lights preventing their accomplishing at night what they lailed to effect in

MINISTER WASHEURNE COMPELLED TO VACATE BIS Minister Washburne has been compelled to ahandon his house, situated on the Avenue de l'Imperiale. the whole quarter of that part of the city being barricaded and undermined. He moved to a house in the rear of the Madchine, abandoning his furniture and valuables, including a superb portrait of President Grant. All Americans here leave with Minister Washburne should be be compelled to go. They have

already registered their names at the embassy. INVASION OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE The residence of the American Cousui of this city was invaded, a few days ago, by a party of French soldiers, who insisted upon examining the quarters for suspicious documents. Upon the representation of Minister Washburne to Jules Favre that this outrage had been committed General Trochy named. stely issued an order prohibiting the soldiers from invading private property without authority.

QUARTERING SOLDIERS. The city has been divided into two circles. Beginme with the outer circumference to the line of the inner one the troops possess the right of occupying all the manalous within the belt as they may be authorized at the option of the government. Within the limits of this belt are many of the most sumptoons mansions in Paris.

HOISTING FALSE COLORS. Onite a number of persons not entitled to the prosection of the United States have hung out the Stars and Stripes, so anxious are they of securing the heip of the republic. Many have been compelled to strike their own and hoist false colors. ter of the King of Holland is one of these. The ministry here have announced their inability to furnish more arms at present. IMPERIAL ROTTENNESS.

The imperial correspondence is published here daily and is exposing the utter rottenness of the empire and the intrigues of Napoleon, Recent etiers show that De Gtrardin's reason for becoming a bitter satirist of the Emperor was because he thought he would have been appointed a Senator of France and was disappointed. The assassination plot turns out to have been a cooked up job. The paptism of the Prince Imperial cost 800,000 francs. A BALLOON PASSENGER COMPANY.

A balloon company has already been formed to take passengers out of the city. The charge for the trip is 2,000 france each. Many persons have already secured places.
THE JACOBINS RESTIVE.

The Jacobins are becoming daily more exacting in their demands that stringent measures shall be ariouted against the Bonapartists. They insist upothe sequestration of the property of all absentees, and demand that the government seize all the pro visions in the city and apportion them equally among the population. These Jacobins are sanguine A GENERAL KILLED.

General Gullen was killed on the 30th of September, while leading a regiment in the engagement at Chevilly. The Gardes Mobiles behaved admirably. Additional Reports from the City-Socialist Agitation-The Question of Food-The Sup-

LONDON. Oct. 7, 1879. I received a large batch of letters for the Times

ply-Parisian Bonsting-Absurdities and

last night from Paris by the ordinary courier following is an extract from the latest date, October a letter of Colonel E .:--

The Socialist opposition is still at work and grow-ing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of property of all whe left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the roperty of all accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation. The government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also and the destruction of the Column Vendome and all monuments pertaining to the Bonapartes.

THE QUESTION OF FOOD. The question of food begins to be serious and food lots are feared. Already the club men are urging the people on, saying that the provisions belong to the people and that Paris had no right to take them. ousand beeves and four thousand sheep are killed daily, which is perhaps enough for all if a just distribution was made, but, unfortunately, money buys the best in quality and quantity and little or none is left for the poor. Many groceries have been closed by the people for raising the prices. There is no forage for the horses, which are being killed or meat. Charcoal and wood have nearly failed, which is a serious thing for the poor. Still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if the proper organization is made. The government has fixed the price of meat and has made requisition for all the flour and wheat in the city.

THE POOD AND MUNITIONS SUPPLY. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes to the evening edition of that journal that the upplies of meat are vanishing. Breadstuffs are plenty and are stored in convenient places. There is also plenty of guns, ammunition, &c.

AMBULANCES. Speaking of the engagement at Chevilly, a Paris orrespondent, on the 3d inst., says that Dr. Swindescribes the wounds of needle guns as ter-The balls are of a larger size than any other used by contending armies. The ambulance went further into the Prussian lines than into those of the French after last battle. It was fortunate that the party felt into the hands of intelligent Prussian regiments or they would not have escaped in safety. the officers told Rev. Mr. Lamson that if by chance he had fallen in with Posen regiments, composed of ignorant fellows, they would not answer what the sequences might have been. They were treated with the greatest courtesy.

THE GENERAL SITUATION. The forts are manned with sailors, who conscientiously fire off their cannon. A position has been lost. Two sorties, consisting of troops and armed peasants, have been driven back. The National Goard does duty on the ramparts and dries in the

PARISIAN BOASTING AND HOPES. Behind their pits, their troops, their crowd of peasants, and their ramparis, they boast of what they will do. The Parisians appear to rely upon everything except their own valor. One day it is the Army of the Loire; another day, some mechanical ma-chine; another day discussions among the Prussian generals and another day, the intervention of Russia and Austria.

ABSURDITIES AND OUTRAGES. Meantime the clubs denounce the generals. Club orators make absurd speeches. The Mayor changes the names of streets and inscribes "Liberté, egalite et fraternite" on the public buildings. The journals of all colors, with only one or two exceptions, are filled with lies and bombast, and the people believe the one and admire the other. The Minister of the Interior placards the walls with title proclamations and arrests of Bouapartists. Innocent neutrals are mobbed as Prussian spics. The only prisoners we see are French soldiers on their way o be shot for cowardice. Nothing is really done to force the Prussians to raise the siege, although the defenders exceed in number the besiegers.

LOUIS BLANC APPEALS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. Louis Blane has written a letter to the English people, which appears in the official journal of Saturday last. He says the siege of Paris is a mor strous phenomenon, which will be the scandal of history. Civilization is a prisoner in Paris. The King of Prussia is the Attila of the nineteenth cen tury. He appeals to the English people, but not for pity, for republican France has a right to the sympathies of all. He then describes the war, which he says is pau-Germanism gone mad. The King of Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the empire had disappeared and the republic proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the daily News of September 7, saying the republican party is in no wise responsible for the present war, &c., and he dares any one to deny that since September 4 their party has represented the aspirations and genius of France. It is not true that the French nation has this terrible conflict upon its conscience. The King of Prussia is a desperate gambler, but the bloody game of bat le may turn against him. M. Louis Bianc concludes: If the English people understand that our cause is that of the whole world, being that of justice, it is for it to act, to ponder on what concerns it, the consequences leaving the rights of conquest unbridled. A nation which by its indifference sanctions the saturnalia of force risks experiencing them, and deserves to do so. It is the business of the English people to look to it. Ours is to prove to the world that our cause is just, and, this being understood, to die for the right (which never dies) or conquer with it.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Affairs at Ferrieres-Bismarck-How He Looks-The Peace Question-A Visit to the Lines-A Skirmish-Appearance of Versailles-General Sheriday.

The following letter has been received from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at the German headquarters:-VERSAILLES, Sept. 27, 1870.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

I have just come from Ferrieres. Everything is quiet there in the shape of military movements, but the Chateau grounds present a very lively appearance. Gay staff officers and the household troops are riding and walking about the picturesque spot, forming a carrous spectacle after the bloody work at Woerth, Tout and Sedan.

Prominent among others Count Bismarck is to

be seen riding. He is a great rider. I have several time come across him mounted on a fine charger, and recognizable afar by his right royal Italian unity was the fear that it would encourage appearance. He goes along saluting everybody, from the peasant to the King, the picture of royalty in himself. Yonder he comes, walking his horse through the shady alleys of the garden. There is a general clearance of the way. "Present arms" is the cry that goes from mouth to mouth. Bismarck is always remarked wherever he goes. On this oc casion he is dressed in a military suff, in it a finspecimen of manhood, although one is hardly reconciled to the great diplomat appearing in the toggery of war. His weapon is the pen, and not the sword There is every reason to believe that the three guid-

Bismarck and the King have long since determined upon the terms of peace, and from these they will not be moved unless miraces are possible, which the Pope says they are.

ing minds of the Germans are Bismarck, Molike and

the King.

A VISIT TO THE LINES. I started from Lagny, six miles from headquarters, in a one horse conveyance (very one-horse indeed) and soon found myself in the midst of General Strumi's soldiers rattling over the stones on the main route to Paris. The march forward was impeded every few steps of the by the sentries, who were imperative in their demands to know the authority by which I was moving on. Fortunately it was a special pass for the Outrages-Louis Blane to the English siege lines, and was confirmed and renewed at the royal headquarters and signed by Podbieski, who advised my travelling in the day. As we go on the William

sentinels become thicker. Instead of standing care their heads peering over little em French. There, on the rising hills, stand the grim forts, with the tricolor floating from their stads, and Paris just behind. But even with a good can descry no troops, who, I suppose, are behind the ramparts waiting for an attack. Meanonly interrupt their fixed gaze to challenge me.

A DINNER WITH GENERAL VON THILE. While en route for this place I had the good luck to stop at the chateau now in the occupation of General Von Thile, a brother of Vice Chancellor Von Thile, of Berlin, who invited me to dinner. The general did the honors in person, Prussian soldiers watting on the table with military precision and

A SEIRMISH. On the way to Sceaux I witnessed a sharp skirmish between the Germans and a part of the Paris garrison. A few shells burst not lar from my position, and I saw a few men killed and wounded and all was over. From thence I reached Versailles. It was a regular godsend to the officers and men with whom I came to reach here, after the miserable quarters they have been occupying.

GENERAL APPEARANCES. Debouching on the large square which stands before the fantastic palace of Louis XIV., the first thing that attracted the attention was the drill of a Prussian battation under the very nose of King Louis, mounted on a bronze horse, and in full view of the well known words, "a toules les giortes d France,"

Verssilles has not yet suffered from the effects of he war. The chief note: is doing a thriving business, many officers living there and paying well. General Sheridan is there. I had a short conversa-tion with him. He said he was staying at the hotel because the King's headquarters at Ferrieres is over

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. English Rectitude-No Manifesto from Napo leon-He Repudiates the Recent Publication-Bismarck Doesn't Think the Republic

Dangerous-What M. Thiers Said in Bussia. LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870. The Times this morning has an elequent editorial article on the rectitude of England's neutrality.

NO MANIFESTO PROM NAPOLEON. The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin writes:-On receiving the reports relative to the manifesto which appeared in the London papers I applied for permission to send a translation of the original by telegraph to New YORK REBALD, and received the following reply:-

Sir-You proposed to the Emperor that the manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon to the French peo-ple, believed to be in preparation by his Majesty, uld be allowed to appear in the United States at the same time as in Europe, and you offered for this purpose to come to Wilhelmshöhe. I am charged to thank you for your good intention; but your supposition is groundless, and such trouble on your part would be without utility. I hasten to inform you

NAPOLEON REPUDIATES THE RECENT PUBLICATION. M. Pietri, formerly prefect of the police at Paris, to-day publishes, in the name of the Emperor, a repudiation of the Wilhelmshehe manifesto. BISMARCK DOES NOT THINK THE REPUBLIC DANGER-

Count Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:-VERSAULES, Oct. 6-1:35 P. M. I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London Dally Telegraph, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallet or any other per-

BISMARCK. BISMARCK DOES WANT FRANCE REDUCED TO THE CONDITION OF A SECOND RATE POWER. A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs, the 6th, the following circular from Count Bismarck, dated Ferriers, October 1:- "From reports in the public journals it appears that the delegation of the French government in Tours have officially announced that the understance had declared to M. Fayre that Prussia would continue the war to reduce France to the position of a Power of the second rank. Aithough such expressions could only be intended to influence a circle unacquainted with the language used in international negotiations and cumstance that this official announcement bears the signature of Me sieurs Criemieux Golais-Bizoln and Fourichon, gentlemen belonging to the government of a great European Power, request your Excellence to put it in the proper light in your official intercourse, in my interview with M. Favre the ques tion of the condition of peace was not formally considered. At his repeated request I communicated to the French Minister, in general outlines, the same views which formed the principal topic of the circular dated Meanx, September Demands exceeding those thereis contained have never yet in any way been made by me. The cession of Strasbourg and Metz, which we seek in territorial connection, implies a reduction of the French territory equal in area to the in creases through Savoy and Nice, the population of which provinces obtained from Italy was about three-quarters of a million. When it is considered that France, according to the census of 1866 numbered (8,000,000 inhabitants without Algiers, and with Algiers now furnishing an essential part of the French war 42,000,000, is it pathable that a decrease of three quarters of a million changes nothing in the importance of France as against foreign countries while we leave to this great empire the same elements of power, possession whereof in the Orienta and Italian war enabled it to exercise so decisive at

proclamation of the sith of last month. I only add that, in my common tion with M. Favre, pressly directed altention to these views, ann I need not assure your Excellency that I refrained from every offensive aliasion to the consequences of the present war for the future position of France as a great Power of the world, BISM WHAT M. THIERS SAID IN BUSSIA. BISMARCK. A telegram from St. Petersburg says that M. Thiers, while there negotiating with the Russian government, explained to the Italian Ambassador

points will milice to successfully oppose the logic of a set to the exaggeration of the

German unity. The Examiner energetically appeals to the Powers to prevent a bombardment of Paris or the partition

to this country that his only motive for opposing

GENERAL BOURDAKI WAS BEEN ALLOWED TO RE General Bourbaki has been allowed to re-enter Metz, orders to that effect having been given by King William before the General left on his fruit TOURS EXCITED OVER BURNSIDE'S VISIT.

The people of Tours, who attach great importance to every action of the United States government, are much excited over the visit of General Burnside to M. Favre. General Burnside is now in Paris, and it is reported he is to visit M. Cremieux at Tours.

THE CAP:IVE EMPEROR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. How He Spends His Days-Review of a Battery of Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870 The New York Henald correspondent at Berlin writes as follows under date of the 5th inst:-The French Imperial prisoner at Withelmshohe is

said to be eager for news connected with the war. He is beginning to seel atmself quite at home in his place of involuntary confinement. A few days since he reviewed a battery of artillery the Governor of

spacious courts of the castle. The ex-Emperor, ac-Donai and Hoff, and Lauristocq, his secretary, was received by the major commanding with an Imperial salute. He minutely inspected everything. The maneuvring lasted half an hour, and at its close he expressed himself approvingly of the appearance and discipline of the battery.

AID FOR THE PREVEH WAR VICTIMS.

An Appeal to the American People-A Noble Cause.

In consequence of the suferings and distress re-

suiting from the war now raging in France the uni-dersigned ladies of this city have determined to cooperate for the purpose of procuring and forward ing material aid to the widows and orphans of that vation. The ladies of America are argently called upon to express their sympathies by contributing to the success of the Grand National Bazaar in aid of the victims of the war, to be opened in New York Monday, October 31. The locality will be aunounced in a few days:—Mrs. Edward Anthony, Mrs. S. de Bermingham, Mrs. Bagget, Mrs. S. t. M. Barlow, Mrs. James Brooks, Mra. O'Brien, Mrs. C. Colgate, Mrs. Cather, Mrs. C. M. Childs, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Mrs. Daval, Mrs. togden Boremus, Mrs. Dr. A. Fliot, Sr., Mrs. Edward Frith, Mrs. William Frasser, Mrs. Glion, Mrs. F. Gilbert, Mrs. G. Garre, Mrs. James Hoy, Mrs. H. A. Horburt, Mrs. William Frasser, Mrs. Glion, Mrs. F. Gilbert, Mrs. General T. F. Meagher, Mrs. Mangum, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mrs. Henry Pratt, Mrs. John H. Fowers, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. L. de T. Post, Mrs. F. Pouvert, Mrs. E. Ponvert, Mrs. Levon, Mrs. J. P. Peirson, Jr., Mrs. Marshail O. Roberts, Mrs. General Charles Roome, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. W. Shatauck, Mrs. Henry Swan, Mrs. Dr. G. T. Thomas, Mrs. L. Terry, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Van Wart, Mrs. Montagnie Ward, Mrs. M. P. Otls. vation. The ladies of America are urgently called

POLITICAL.

A CAMPAIGN CHILLENGE.

The Charges Against Mr. Stewart L. Wood-

ford—A Chance to Settle the Question of Times Coming? The following is a copy of a crisp and unique locument, the original of which has been forwarded to Major General Pleasanton. The letter explains

THE MANHATTAN CLUB, 96 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1970.

Major General Pleasanton:—

My Drar Sir—In your recent speech which has been variously reported in different new-papers, I found an almision to General Woodford and me as a colour of the large speech which the second as the one likely ollows, (I select the Times report as the one likely obe accepted by you and your party as vergeious);—

to be accepted by you and your party as veracious);—
The charge which they now bring against caneral Woodford they intended to bring against him when he was running for Lieutenant Jovernor, and a certain paper was about to publish it, but a certain man said if it was published be would have to come out and contradict it. Flust paper was the New York Wood, and that man was Mayor Hall.

I have generally proved as fortunate in criminal cours in sustaining my charges as you were in maintaining yourst cavalrywise) in the great court of battle; and I expect to remain as successful in the instance referred to by you. But the only charge I have made upon which any friend of General Woodford has taken issue (by implication), was one affecting his conduct while he was identenant-fovernor; therefore, it is difficult to perceive the relevancy of the allegation you made as extracted above; respecting a charge preferred before he was elected.

in the Tribune of October 1, I find this editorial:-General Woodford has taken precisely the right course with the preposterous charges brought agranat him by Mr. Oakey Hall. He stands too high before the country to find it necessary to take any notice of freesponsible stander. Let a respectable man make himself responsible for such charges and he is prepared at once to disprove them. For the present he is indeen no more obligation to notice the inventors of Mr. Oakey Hall than the President is to notice those of Colone Fisk. In:

rions of Mr. Oakny than than the President is to notice those of Colone Pisk, Jr.

Now I prefer an offer upon the whole subject. I have made several charges against General Woodford, who on a recent occasion relieved me from any personal forbearance toward bim, even had nolitical expediency demanded my silence as a partisan, and they were correctly reported in the Symon September 2s and the World of October 1. I am willing to submit these charges precisely as they are made (and under the same technical rules used in pleading), with either a general or specific written answer to them from General Woodford for arbitration, thus:—He to select an arbitrator. I to select another and they to select a fund; I to pay all expenses in any event; achieving to report before the ist day of November in time to telegraph the result through the State. If they report any one of the charges sustained then the General to give the counciling Hospital \$1,000. If they report all the charges unsustained then I to pay the same sum to any charity General Woodford may name, and I to furthermore accept the inversations position of the Tribine's ciliorial. But General Woodford also to agree, that if any of the charges are sustained, he will not withdraw from the canvass, but take the odium of the personal controversy he provoked by his extraordinary irrade at Brooklyd after a serenade and a champagne supper. Very frair, your obedient servant.

MI-CELLANEOUS POLITIES.

MI CELLANEOUS POLITICS.

The Democratic County Convention of Ulster as. embled in Kingston on the 6th inst., every town in the county being fully represented. Considerable which was quite a protracted one. For delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Cats to the Congressions, Col. 1882, the following named kill on Monday, the loth inst., the following named gentlemen were appointed:—William F. Russeller Edward Cloonan, of Rongressions: gentlemen were appointed:—William F. Russel, Sangerties: Edward Cloonan, of Rondout; Floy S. McKinstry, of Gardener; John B. Deyo, Davis Winne and George C. Kecier, which virtually insures the nomination of Joseph H. Tuthill, of Elieuville, for Congress from the Turteenth distinct, which comprises the countries of Uister and Greene. Among the prominent candidates were D. M. Dewitt, of Kingston, and S. G. Young, of Lloyd. Uister country is one of the strong-holds of democracy, giving a majority of 500 to 1,000.

New York Congressional Nomination.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 7, 1870. At the Congressional Convention held at Maysville, in this district, to-day, Norman Allen was nominated by a vote of fourteen out of twenty delegates. A pact of the Convention, viz.—six of the regular delegates and five of the contesting delegates—also placed Walter L. Sessions in nomina-

NEW ORLHANS, Oct. 7, 1870. The nominating wing of the Christy wing of the epublican party met yesterany and adopted resointions congratulating the adoption of the afteenth amendment; favoring strict economy in all public matters; declaring the determination to expunge from the statute books of the State all oppressive and offens laws that were enacted to the injury of and official states that were character to the injury of the people; favoring only hourset men and are re-publicates for oiller, and the emethent of such laws as will secure the proper observance of the Sabbath. The Rev. Charles statehell was elected president. O. A. Dumas (colored) was nominated for Mayor of New Orleans, and S. A. Falsh for Congress from the Second district.

Split Among the Kentucky Democrats. NEWFORT, Oct. 7, 1870. The delegates to the Democratic Congressional

Convention of the Sixin Kentucky district reassembled here yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment at Wilton on the 27th. The friends of Judge Wm. E. Arthur and of Taiomus L. Jones, respectively, met, in separate helts, and each Convention nonunated its own candidate for Congress, all efforts to harmonize the two wings having latter. THE GRAND JURY OF ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Yesterday the Grand Jury of Essex county, N. J.,

having completed its labors for the term, came into

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN DEF THE TRACK. Yesterday evening, just before the mail train on

the Long Island Railroad reached Winfield, it was discovered that some one had been tampering with the switch at that place. The lock which secures the swach had been cut, and the bolt removed, leaving the switch table to move by the jar of the train passing over. The design to cause an accident was apparent from the fact that had the switch been moved it would have been immediately noticed by the watchman, but the condition in which it wi the watchman, but the condition in which it was left was just as dangerous to a passing train and much more apt to be unnoticed. Credit is due the company for the care with which the switchmen are compelled to examine the switches before the passage of each train. Had not this one been examined a frightim accident might have been the conse-

SICK IN THE STREETS.

Daniel Judge, eighty years of age, and a native of Ireland, was found disabled and descrute at No. 38 Mulberry street at a late hour yesterday afternoon. He was sent to Believue Hospital in an ameulance. At about nine o'clock last night P. B. M hon was found at 479 Washington street sick and destitute. of involuntary confinement. A few days since conviewed a battery of artiflery the Governor of clustoffe had drawn up in line without the line manufacture. They were both found to be suffering from relapsing lever, and were sent to the hospital line a mitualance.